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A selected bibliography on instructional television has been prepared, with an annotation for each entry. Entries include Television for California Schools, Television in Teacher Education, Teach with Television, In-Service Education by Television, The Use of Closed Circuit Television to Improve Teacher Effectiveness, Teaching by TV in Washington, D.C., Public Schools, Educational Television in Iowa, Television for California State Colleges, Chicago's TV College, Attitudes Toward Educational Television, and The Schenectady Experiment.

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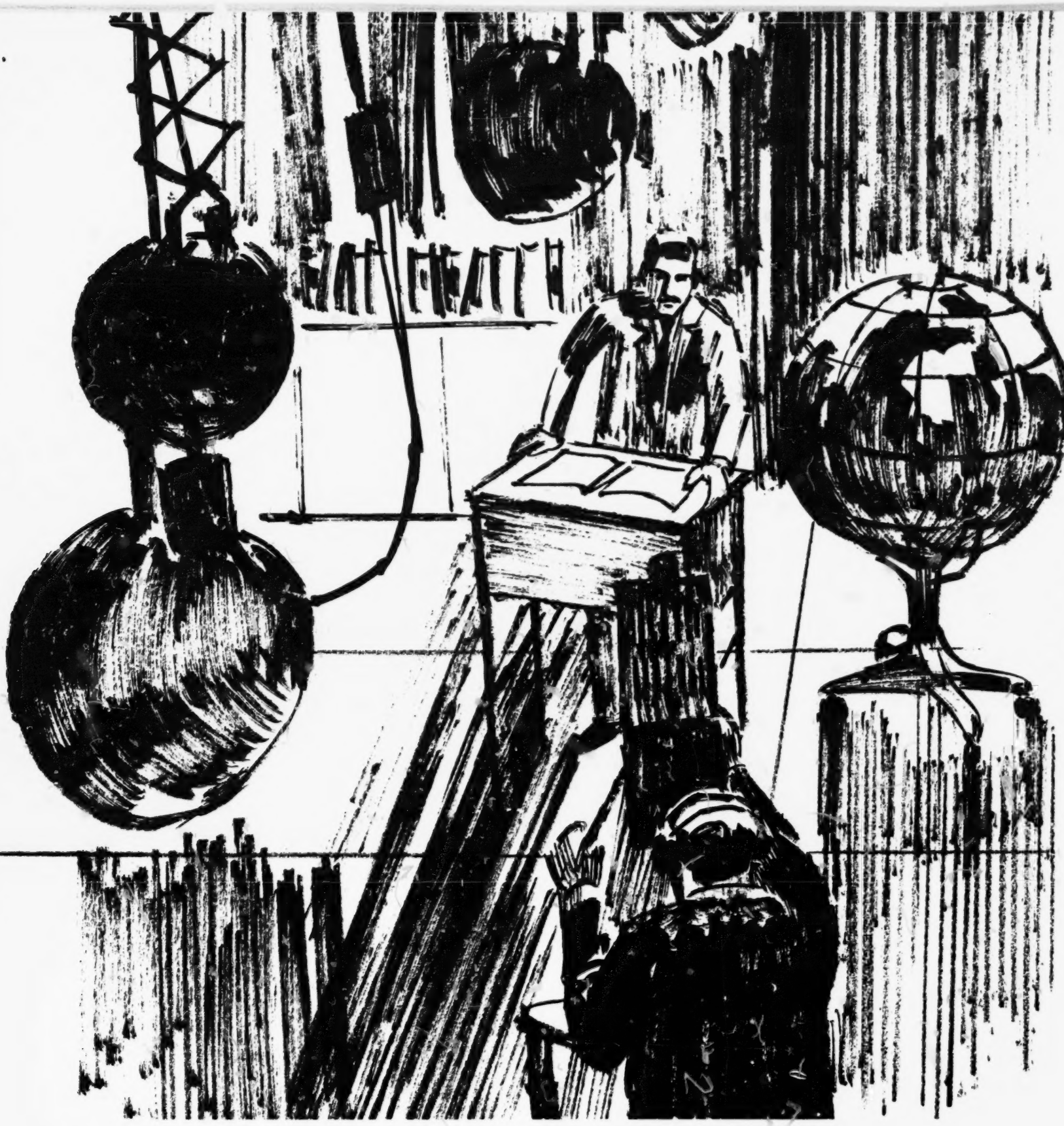

AMPEX

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION

INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNOLOGY - U.S.C.

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SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION

Compiled for Ampex Corporation by Mr. Richard H. Dewey
Instructional Television Center,
San Jose State College, San Jose, California

Allen, William H. Television for California Schools. California State Department of Education, Sacramento: State Printing Office, 1960. 48 pp.

Conclusions and recommendations based on study in (1) the importance of the new educational communication media to instruction; (2) the findings of research on instructional television; (3) relationship of instructional television to educational television; and (4) implications that the potential uses of these media may have for education in California.

Barrow, Lionel C., Jr. and Bruce H. Westley. Television Effects, A Summary of the Literature and Proposed General Theory. Research Bulletin No. 9, Madison: University of Wisconsin Television Laboratory, 1958. 184 pp.

A review of the theories of the effects of television on education. Seven television studies and thirty-four motion picture studies are summarized.

Bretz, Ruday and Lindy Wade. A Report on the Experimental Use of TV in the UCLA Medical Center During 1960. University of California at Los Angeles, University Extension, 1960. 81 pp.

A brief description of the history and present activities. Included are detailed reports on the use of teaching with television in an orthopedic operation, the bone bank, the heart research laboratory, and plastic surgery. There is also a report of the use of the media in the School of Nursing. Illustrated. Editors close the report with a critique and recommendations.

The California Council on Teacher Education. Television in Teacher Education. The California Council on Teacher Education, 1956. 19 pp.

A pictorial survey of current developments in educational television in relation to teacher education in northern California. A brief description of activities at colleges offering teacher credential programs precedes the photographs.

California Teachers Association. Teacher Reactions to 1958-59 ETRA-KQED Instructional Television Project. Research Department, California Teachers Association, 1959. 34 pp.

About sixty-five per cent of the teachers judged participation to have been worth the time, effort, and changes in classroom procedures which were involved. About ninety-five per cent indicated willingness to continue, at least if improvements were made. An appendix of comments of teachers follows conclusions and recommendations.

Carpenter, C. R. and L. P. Greenhill. An Investigation of Closed-Circuit Television for Teaching University Courses. University Park: The Pennsylvania State University, 1958. 110 pp.

The second of three reports intended to provide educational institutions with substantial basis of factual evidence for making decisions on whether or not to use closed-circuit television, and, if so, to provide blueprints of tested approaches. The studies were conducted at the University.

Cavert, C. Edward. Producing Your Educational Television Program. Schenectady, New York: Mohawk-Hudson Council on Educational Television, 1961. 95 pp.

This guide is designed to serve those responsible for producing their educational television program or series. The material consists of illustrated techniques for the director, teachers, and all those behind the camera. There is also an appended glossary of terms.

Closed Circuit Television in the Hunter College Program of Teacher Education. The Colleges of the City of New York: Division of Teacher Education, 1961.

A brief picture of the use of television for student-teacher observation in the College's laboratory schools. This is an excellent example of preparatory steps required for such a program.

Conrad, Lawrence H. Educational Television Moves Forward. Montclair, New Jersey: State Teachers College, 1952. 33 pp.

Report of a program designed and produced by students at the College. The production took place in day, shows being broadcast to all levels of thirteen public schools. First program of its kind. Commentaries by those participating and one hundred guests from the field of education.

Costello, Lawrence and George N. Gordon. Teach with Television. New York: Hastings House Publishers, 1961. 192 pp.

Designed by two experienced people in the field, this guide shows how to produce and use televised instruction on all educational levels. It treats of both closed and open-circuit.

Current Developments in Educational Television. Washington D.C.: National Educational Television and Radio Center. Fall 1961.

An occasional publication that gives results of surveys: present activities, new programs (e.g., Airborne), closed and open-circuit, legislation effecting educational television, FCC, etc. The information is presented in a concise, clear manner.

Design for ETV, Planning for Schools with Television. Prepared by Dave Chapman, Inc., Industrial Design for Educational Facilities Laboratories, New York, 1960. 96 pp.

A well-illustrated report showing how to plan new schools or adapt existing schools for teaching by television. It presents the conclusions of nearly one year's study conducted by industrial designers in conjunction with educators, psychologists, architects, engineers, etc. This report is one of the best available.

Diamond, Robert M. In-Service Education by Television (It makes sense and saves dollars). San Jose State College, 1962. 8 pp.

A statement, with statistics, explaining the advantages of using television in place of traditional means (conferences, consultants, etc.) for the in-service education of teachers. It is based on a study of school districts in the San Jose area and some 60 in-service programs presented by the college.

Diamond, Robert M. A Report on Science Education XTV 104 A and B. San Jose State College, 1961. 38 pp.

A report of the first televised in-service course for credit presented at San Jose State College in the spring term of 1961. Course designed for elementary school teachers and administrators. Report consists of course outline and reactions of the 231 enrolled students.

Diamond, Robert M. "TV Tailored to the High School Classroom," Audio-visual Instruction: 262-263, November 1959.

A brief review of the use of closed-circuit television at the Plainedge Junior-Senior High School, Long Island, New York. Television was used in three types of programs: aiding certain aspects of courses, orientations, and bringing speakers and exhibits to the classroom. The Plainedge program was also unique in that the equipment was controlled, operated, and repaired by the students.

Division of Audio-visual Instruction. Report on Findings in Educational Television. The College and University Section of DAVI, 1959. 6 pp.

Summary of findings in educational television, open-circuit and closed-circuit television, and instructional television. Information that the committee found is already known by educators and what educators need to learn about television. Bibliography.

Dreher, Robert E. and Walcott H. Beatty. Instructional Television Research. Project No. One. San Francisco State College, 1958. 75 pp.

Report of a study to investigate: (1) the experimental investigation of the performance of college student in telecourses vs. regular classes, (2) a survey of the performance of non-college groups in the telecourses, and (3) a descriptive analysis of effects upon the instructional staff, production problems, and over-all institutional planning.

Dunham, Franklin and Ronald R. Lowdermilk. Television in our Schools. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bulletin 1952, No. 16. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1956. 38 pp.

The first publication on educational television of the Office of Education. It is designed for those who are beginning to use television as a teaching method both within and outside the classroom. Description of television's role in education, current uses in schools, and future possibilities.

Facts and Information about the Closed-Circuit Television Project in the Anaheim City Elementary School District. Anaheim, California: Anaheim City School District, 1960. 13 pp.

A report of a program involving 17 elementary schools and 13,262 fourth and fifth grade pupils. Known as the "Redeployment Plan," the pupils are spending one-half of each day in large classes using television. The large classes are in basic skill subjects.

Fletcher, Leon C. Education Through Television. San Leandro, California: Television Research Association, 1956. 16 pp.

Significant facts about the history, status, research, and philosophy of educational television presented in a brief, concise outline. Bibliography.

Flores, Joseph S., Charles E. Johnson, and Fred P. Ellison. "Spanish in the Elementary Schools," Hispania, 44:511-519, September, 1961.

Study of a hypothesis that children beginning at the fourth grade level can learn a second language with specially prepared audio-visual lessons by regular classroom teachers who initially have little command of the language being taught. It was found that using a television and tapes, the non-specialist can do nearly as well as the specialist.

Fontana Unified School District. The Use of Closed Circuit Television To Improve Teacher Effectiveness. Fontana, California: Unified School District, 1961. Unnumb.

A program of observation of classrooms for in-service training of faculties within the school district.

Ford Foundation and the Fund for the Advancement of Education. Teaching by Television, New York: Fund for the Advancement of Education, 1961. 87 pp.

Summary of the experiments supported by the Fund and Foundation. Experiments involved more than twenty-five colleges and universities, one hundred school systems, and more than 100,000 students and teachers. Appendices: (1) persons to contact for information involving television; (2) colleges and universities offering televised courses for credit; and (3) schools and school districts making regular use of televised instruction.

Fund for the Advancement of Education. The National Program in the Use of Television in the Public Schools; A report of the first year. New York: Fund for the Advancement of Education, 1959. 89 pp.

A nation-wide experiment involving in 1957-1958 40,000 students in two hundred elementary and secondary schools. Summaries of reports projects from: Atlanta; Cincinatti; Dade County, Florida; Detroit; Jefferson County, Kentucky; Milwaukee; Nebraska; Norfolk; North Carolina; Oklahoma City; Philadelphia; and Wichita.

Greater New Orleans Educational Television Foundation. Survey and Plan for Educational Television in the New Orleans Area. New Orleans: Greater New Orleans Educational Television Foundation, 1954. 88 pp.

"The purpose of this report is to lay the ground work for a sound approach to educational television, to answer many questions that must be raised with detailed, specific information and proposals." Programs planned for all levels, including adult education.

Gropper, George L., Arthur A. Lumsdaine and others. An Evaluation of Television Procedures Designed to Stimulate Extracurricular Science Activities. Studies in Television Instruction, Report No. 6. Pittsburgh: Metropolitan Pittsburgh Educational Television Stations WQED-WQEX and American Institute for Research, 1961. 19 pp.

To evaluate the effectiveness of stimulating students to perform simple experiments at home. The six experiments were demonstrated at a "Fund Day" program for seventh and eighth grade pupils. The response was excellent and reinforced the thesis that students will respond to television programs geared to their level.

Hagerstown Board of Education. Closed-Circuit Television: Teaching in Washington County, 1958-1959. Hagerstown, Maryland: The Board of Education, 1959. 50 pp.

At time of report closed circuit television reached 37 of the 49 schools. Report includes: subjects taught, which includes at least one course on all twelve grade levels; findings based on reactions of pupils, teachers and parents; progress of students; and critical analysis of strength and weaknesses of the project and television as a media of instruction.

"Hagerstown Experiment After Two Years," Nation's Schools, 63:83-86, February, 1959.

General description of Hagerstown, Maryland project.

Hansen, Carl F. Teaching by TV in the Washington, D.C. Public Schools. Washington: Public Schools of the District of Columbia, 1953. 19 pp.

In January, 1953, 303 teachers who were using television lessons in science, music, French, and Spanish were asked to evalute the programs. Results favorable, but show strong indication for need in improvement, which, it was hoped, could be attained through adequate planning.

Harris, Harold G., Shirley Miller and Hugh J. Smith, Jr., Fair Oaks Elementary School. Concord, California: Mt. Diablo Unified School District, 1960. 14 pp.

The Fair Oaks plan of integrating the fifth-grade curriculum by the use of closed-circuit television. Program consisted of presenting American history from a variety of view-points. There is an appendix of programs and bibliography.

Himmelweit, Hilde, T., A.N. Oppenheim, Pamela Vince and Associates. Television and the Child. Reprint of Chapters 1 - 4. New York: Oxford University Press, 1961. 52 pp.

These first four chapters include a summary of the main findings of the study. "It examines the influence of television on children's values and outlook, on their knowledge and school performance, and shows the extent to which television has affected family life and the children's leisure interests and activities." The eleven studies were sponsored by the Nuffield Foundation and conducted in England.

Holmes, Presley D., Jr. Television Research in the Teaching-Learning Process. Detroit: Wayne State University, 1959. 152 pp.

A survey, with summaries, of recent research in educational television.

Institute for Communication Research. New Teaching Aids for the American Classroom. Stanford University: The Institute for Communication Research, 1960. 173 pp.

A symposium on the state of research in instructional television and tutorial machines.

Interaction, Television Public Affairs Programming... at the Community Level. New York: Television Information Office, 1960. 288 pp.

A survey of information and broadcasting stations throughout the United States. The programs are arranged by subject, with a brief description of the activities of the individual station. Illustrated.

Iowa Joint Committee on Educational Television. Educational Television in Iowa. Des Moines: Iowa Joint Committee on Educational Television, 1952. 60 pp.

A report of the plans for the future use of educational television in Iowa, the first state to own and operate an educational television station. Includes a history of educational television, with a brief description of programs at the time, in the United States.

Jefferson County Public Schools. Project Report: Jefferson County Television in Elementary Schools, 1957-1960, Louisville: Board of Education, 1960.

A report of an example of a cooperative effort of school administrators, faculty and members of the community to see the use of effects of closed-circuit television on the elementary school level. Achievement of students exceeded that of traditional teaching methods.

Joint Council on Educational Television. Educational Television Today; A Status Report. Washington: Joint Council on Educational Television, 1959. 49 pp.

Brief statements of the present status of state-wide networks and of university, college, school and community television stations. Reports arranged state-by-state.

Kelly, George A. and Lawrence H. Conrad. Report on Classroom Television. Montclair: New Jersey State Teachers College, 1954. 64 pp.

Experiments conducted at local schools and the College High School. Statement of general conclusion, "Educational Television need not destroy the intercommunication values of teaching and learning if proper ingenuity is used in the studio and good sense is used in the classroom. But it could destroy them, particularly if it is used merely as a medium of mass education, or as an inexpensive substitute for cooperative learning."

Kendig, Kathryn Dye and Gaither Lee Martin. The ABC's of TV, A Handbook on Instructional and Public-Service Programming for Educators and Community Leaders. San Jose State College, 1957. 234 pp.

This guide was one of the first of its kind to appear. Shorn of technical vocabulary and covered throughout with practical illustrations, it has proved its worth for the experienced as well as inexperienced since its publication. For those contemplating the use of instructional television, it gives step-by-step instructions for the administrator, producer, teacher and technical workers. A glossary of terms and bibliography are appended.

Kupperstein, Edward R. The Massachusetts School Television Story. Boston: Massachusetts Department of Education, 1959. 13 pp.

Report of the first year of in-school television in Massachusetts, "21 Inch Classroom." Programs were on the elementary school level.

Kurtz, E. B. Pioneering in Educational Television, 1932-1939. Iowa City: State University of Iowa, 1959. 166 pp.

A documentary presentation of Television Station W9XK at the State University of Iowa, from its inception in 1931 to its shutdown in 1939. Brief explanatory paragraphs with photographs have been inserted to give continuity to the treatment.

Laser, Marvin and Associates. Television for the California State Colleges. Semi-Final Draft. Los Angeles: Trustees of the California State Colleges, September, 1961. 159 pp.

A proposal to the Chancellor of the California State Colleges. The report has detailed plans, with statistics, possible programs, costs, the role television could play in higher education, with recommendations throughout, of the feasibility of using television in the State Colleges.

Lennox School District. "TV Instruction Begins," Lennox District Letter, 5:1-5, January 1961. Lennox, California: Central Office of the Lennox School District.

Information sheet informing parents and teachers of the new program to be installed. The program started January 30, 1961, and involved 150 sixth-grade pupils in an experimental course in laboratory science using closed-circuit television.

Lepore, Albert R., Jack D. Wilson and Associates. Instructional Television Research. Project No. Two. San Francisco State College, 1958. 77 pp.

Report of a study to explore the offering of courses to college students using open-circuit television. The results are based on the comparison of the performance of three groups. The same courses were offered to a group of students on campus, another group viewing the course on television on campus, and another group viewing television at home.

Lewis, Philip. Educational Television Guidebook. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1961. 238 pp.

The title of this work states exactly what it is about. Written by one of the foremost leaders in the field, it is designed as an introduction to the use of television for educational purposes. Detailed instructions for administrators and technicians are clearly explained and illustrated. He also includes case studies, a bibliography, a glossary of terms, organizations, and an index.

Lewis, Richard B. "TV, or not TV, that is the question... " Teachers College Record, 63:564-569, April 1962.

A discussion of seven books, by leaders in the field, which, "give fair consideration to TV in education."

Louisiana Educational TV Commission. Educational Television on the Move in Louisiana. Baton Rouge: Louisiana Educational TV Commission, n.d. 5 pp.

Brochure describing the Nation's first ETV-Mobile. The mobile unit is capable of producing a completely recorded television program.

Macomber, F. Glenn and Laurence Siegel. Final Report of the Experimental Study in Instructional Procedures. Oxford, Ohio: Miami University, 1960. 96 pp.

A study to determine the relative effectiveness of large and small group instruction at the college level. The report has detailed reactions of students and faculty where television was used.

Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction. Lafayette: Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction, n.d. 28 pp.

A description with illustrations, of the program. Telecasts encompass parts of six states: Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Motorola, Inc. How to Plan Effective Classroom Work Around Existing Television Programs, Motorola, Inc., Educational Division, n.d. 4 pp.

Suggestions for using educational and commercial television in the classroom. Included are two outlines of possible programs for photographing images from a television screen and television as a high school elective course.

Myers, Lawrence, Jr. An Experimental Study of Influence of the Experienced Teachers on Television. Syracuse University, Television and Radio Department, 1961. 66 pp.

A report of a study to evaluate the effectiveness of the experienced and inexperienced college teacher lecturing over television. Three major areas were investigated: (1) the kinds of educational objectives that can be accomplished by television lectures; (2) the personal attributes of an instructor, as seen by the students; and (3) the relationship between student achievement and student attitudes toward televised instruction and toward teachers.

New Orleans Public Schools. Length of TV Lesson Feedback. New Orleans: Division of Instruction, New Orleans Public Schools, 1958. 13 pp.

An evaluation of the 1957-58 educational television series. Significant comments of teachers covering the program.

New York State Education Department. Progress Report on Educational Television. Albany: State Education Department, 1957. 18 pp.

Summary of the first year of impressions and findings of programs initiated in two State University of New York Colleges and one school district. Those taught by television compared with those taught under traditional methods showed equal progress. Only the immediate effects of instruction of television upon achievement was considered in this study.

Oklahoma State Department of Education. Teacher and Administrator Handbook of Recommendations for Instructional Television Classes. Oklahoma City: State Department of Public Instruction, 1958. 6 pp.

Recommendations framed from practices of several schools involved in a project. Each recommendation is followed with a "reason" which is looked at from the viewpoint of the student.

Oregon State System of Higher Education, General Extension Division. The Division - Its Concept and Interinstitutional Characteristics. Eugene: Oregon State System of Higher Education, 1960. 21 pp.

A description of a state-wide program involving the use of television for adult education, correspondence study courses, conferences, workshops, and consultant services to business, industry and community activities as well as for college credit courses through the use of inter-institutional programs.

Ormsby, George W. A Status Report on the Use of Television for Instruction in the Public Schools of California. Bureau of Audio-visual and School Library Education. Sacramento: State Department of Education, 1960. 11 pp.

"This report discusses closed-circuit television, broadcast television, and the need for leadership from the State Department of Education, and recommendations for action." Part of the report is based on present use of instructional television in California schools and colleges.

Raymond, Joseph. "Teaching Foreign Language on Television," Modern Language Journal, 38:227-230, May 1954.

Notes of the ways in which to meet the new problems television presents as a teaching medium for foreign languages, as set forth by WFIL-TV, Philadelphia. There are also brief descriptions of foreign language programs on other television stations.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Toward More Effective Teaching at Rensselaer. Numbers 1 - 9. Troy, New York: Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1957.

Faculty newsletters reporting experiments in education at Rensselaer. The projects involve new media in teaching science as well as the humanities.

St. Louis Public Schools. An Investigation of Television Teaching. St. Louis: Department of Public Schools, 1957. 61 pp.

Experiment involved 150 pupils in three subject areas: Ninth Grade General Science, Ninth Grade English Composition and Second Grade Spelling. Experimental students' achievements compared with those in control group were not significantly different.

San Diego State College. The Campus Laboratory School. Closed-Circuit Television and Teacher Education. San Diego State College, 1959. 8 pp.

Designed to explore the use of a campus laboratory school in teacher education, using closed circuit television. Courses: Arithmetic, Science, Reading, Social Studies, Child Growth and Development. Recommendations point out importance of cooperative planning as well as a sufficient amount of equipment and trained personnel.

Schenectady Public Schools. The Schenectady Experiment. Schenectady, New York: Department of Public Schools, n.d. 55 pp.

An experiment to demonstrate that it is economically practicable for future school construction to include closed circuit television facilities, and also to show that the range of effectiveness of expert teacher, supplemented by teacher aids, could be expanded. The project was successfully constructed at a high school.

Schramm, Wilbur, Jack Lyle and E. B. Parker. Television in the Lives of our Children. Stanford University Press, 1961. 324 pp.

A report of the first major study in the United States concerned with the ways in which television operates in the lives of children. It represents three years of research on 6,000 children and information obtained from 2,300 parents, teachers, and school officials, summing up everything so far discovered by research.

Siepman, Charles A. The National Program in the Use of Television in the Public Schools: Some Reflections on the First Year. New York: The Fund for the Advancement of Education, 1958. 43 pp.

A critical analysis of reports submitted on the National Program. They are analyzed from the standpoint of emphasis on problems and questions requiring further thought and planning. Rather than present solutions, the author discusses the problem with the hope of provoking further thought.

Siepman, Charles A. TV and our School Crisis. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1958. 198 pp.

Written by one of the most experienced men in the field this book serves as an excellent introduction for teachers and administrators. The study is a result of surveys conducted in this country, England and France. Bibliography and lists of organizations concerned with instructional television are included.

Smith, Mary Howard (ed.) Using Television in the Classroom. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1961. 118 pp.

This volume is designed for the teachers participating in the Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction. There is a brief history of instructional television, an introduction for classroom teachers, and illustrations of how teachers are using this new media. The data is not limited to the Midwest Program. Bibliographies follow each chapter.

Starlin, Glenn and John E. Lallas. Inter-Institutional Teaching in the Oregon State System of Higher Education. Report No. 1 - 1957-1959. Eugene: Oregon State System of Higher Education, 1960. 92 pp.

A description of the first inter-institutional teaching experiment. It involved four schools and nearly 5,000 students. The report has extensive statistics of test results, organization of the experiment, and student and professor attitude towards the use of instructional television.

Tarbet, Donald G. Television and Our Schools. New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1961. 268 pp.
This work discusses the role of educational television in today's curriculum. It describes the techniques essential for direct teaching by television and offers program ideas for school, college, in-service, and adult education purposes. Examples of actual programs are cited throughout the book.

The Superintendent's Viewpoint on Educational Television. New York: Thomas Alva Edison Foundation, Inc., 1959. 26 pp.
Panel discussion before the National Association of Educational Broadcasters. Verbatim speeches of superintendents from Washington County, Maryland, Newton, Massachusetts, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York City.

Television for School Science. Paris: Organization for European Economic Co-Operation, Office for Scientific and Technical Personnel, 1960. 181 pp.
A detailed report of a seminar held at Ashridge, England. It provides an account of the achievements and potentialities of educational television. Included are references for educators desiring to use the medium to improve the teaching of science. The report is viewed from the European point of view, which gives the reader an excellent opportunity to learn of the uses of television in Europe.

Trump, J. Lloyd and Dorsey Baynham. Focus on Change: Guide to Better Schools. Chicago: Rand McNally and Company, 1961. 147 pp.
A review of projects of the Members of the National Association of Secondary-School Principals. The experiments, conducted in nearly 100 junior and senior high schools, were designed to meet the problem of the shortage of teachers, but, which would not lower the quality of education. This is an excellent example of how television will work in the curriculum of the future.

Tucker, Hyman, Richard B. Lewis, Gaither Lee Martin and Charles H. R. Over. "Television Therapy," A.M.A. Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry, 77:57-69, January 1957.
A study of the effects of therapy administered by closed-circuit television in relation to the behavior pattern changes, interpersonal relationships, and hospital adjustment of psychotic patients. The 141 patients at Agnews State Hospital, Agnew, California, were the subjects of the investigation.

Vanhoose, Richard. "Closed-Circuit TV," Reprint from School Management, August 1959. 5 pp.
Superintendent Vanhoose reports on the use of closed-circuit television in the schools of Jefferson County, Kentucky. At the time of the writing the program had been used for one year in grade levels three through six, in three schools. Report gives details of scheduling, equipment used, and costs incurred.

Willis, Benjamin C., P. Masiko, Jr., and C. G. Erickson. Chicago's TV College. Chicago City Junior College, 1960. 22 pp.
A report of a three-year experiment by Chicago City Junior College, unique in that it is the only institution which offers an entire curriculum of junior college courses by open-circuit television.

Westley, Bruce H. Attitudes Toward Educational Television. Research Bulletin No. 10. Madison: University of Wisconsin Television Laboratory, 1958. 241 pp.
A report of a study undertaken to define and measure attitudes toward educational television. The data are based on 799 interviews with adult residents of Madison, Wisconsin. Attitudes and "misconceptions" varied widely.

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